After 8?

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After 8?

A guide for students in Grade 8 and their parents

Published and distributed jointly by the
Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities
and the Ontario Ministry of Education

Ontario

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Introduction

This publication is intended for students who are preparing to enter secondary school, and for their parents.

The educational welfare of students is a concern shared by teachers and guidance counsellors, and by the two Ontario government ministries — Colleges and Universities, and Education — which have jointly produced this publication.

In view of the complexity of Ontario's educational structures and the ever growing number of choices and opportunities available to students, this booklet's aims are to:

- describe, clearly and simply, the choices open to students as they move from grade 8 to secondary school;
- relate, in a general way, secondary school courses to opportunities at the post-secondary (after high school) level.

The educational partnership developed in Ontario among parent, student and school depends for continued success on students' being prepared for secondary and post-secondary school, and on parents' understanding today's educational systems and being able to assist their sons and daughters in making decisions concerning their education.

Information sessions are organized by schools specifically for parents and guardians of grade 8 students to explain local secondary school programs. Secondary schools also provide information on their programs and guidance counsellors can give advice on which studies might best suit the students. Sessions are also held at community colleges and universities to explain their programs, and group visits to these institutions are possible.

Although this booklet focuses on the world of school, it is recognized that many students will choose to enter the work force directly from secondary school. There are many secondary school programs which provide selected training so that young men and women can develop skills that prepare them for the work world or for entry to an apprenticeship program.

Further information about programs can be obtained from secondary school teachers or counsellors. A list of related publications, which both parents and students may find useful, is found at the back of this booklet. These publications are normally available in secondary school guidance information centres or from the address listed. Many are free and yours for the asking.

December, 1976

Copies of *After 8?* can be obtained, in either French or English, free of charge from
Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9
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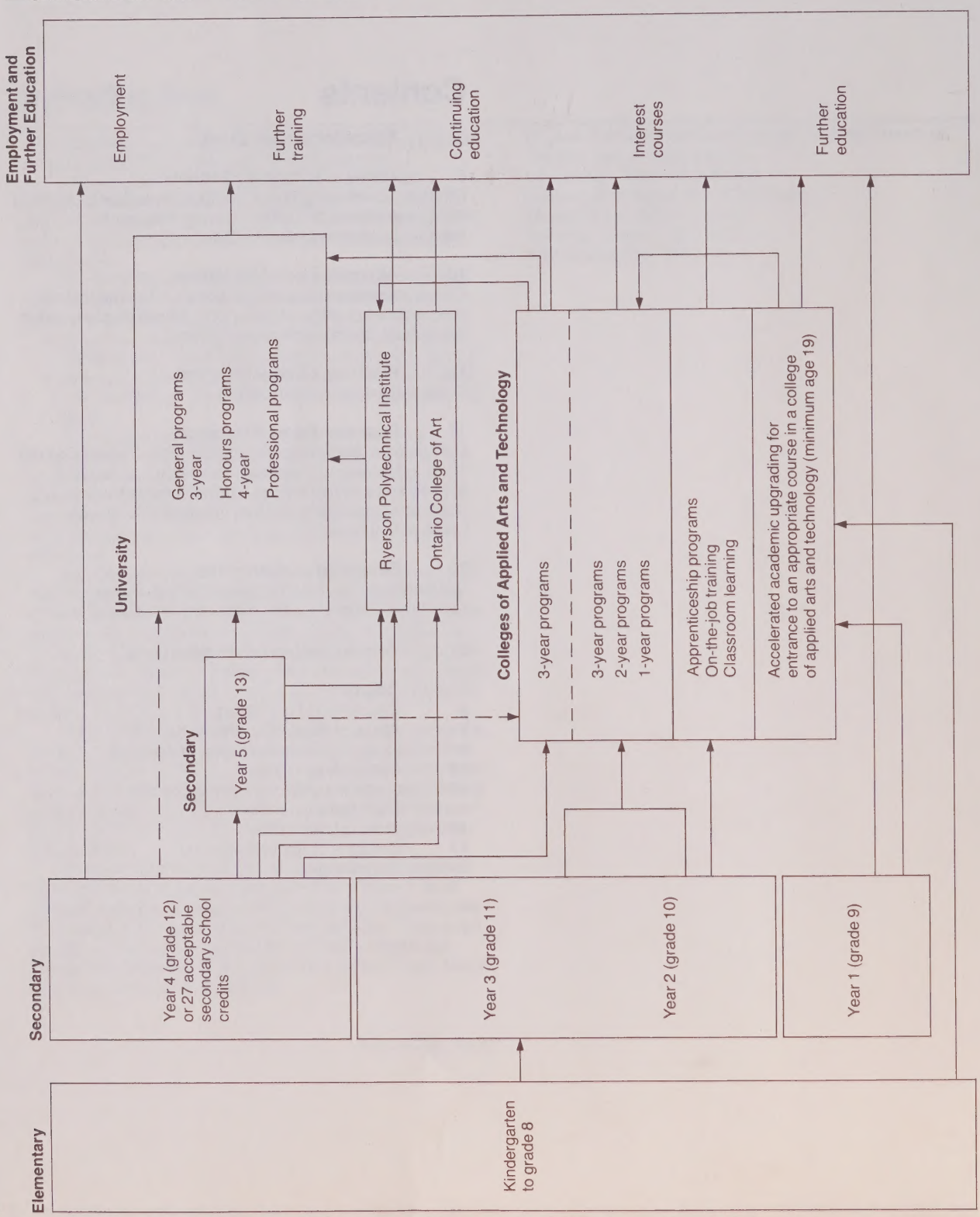
Educational Flow Chart



Today's Secondary Schools

How has high school education changed?
Today's system is more flexible than it was several years ago and the requirements for a diploma have changed. Students may choose from a greater variety of courses in order to obtain their secondary school diploma. We used to talk about Sarah passing her year and Richard passing all his subjects, but now we talk of the number of credits Sarah and Richard earned this year.

What is a credit?
Each course is worth a certain number of credits — usually one full credit per course. A student earns a credit by successfully completing a course for which a minimum of 110 hours of class time has been scheduled.

Are all courses equally difficult?
No. Subjects are taught at different degrees of difficulty and in different years. Each school board indicates the difficulty of a course in a different way. Course descriptions provided at the local level should contain this information. The local secondary school will be able to help you understand the terminology used to describe course difficulty.

How can students avoid making mistakes in subject choices?
The credit system provides an excellent opportunity for students, together with parents and school personnel, to plan an ongoing educational program. Since course selection will tend to have long-range implications, students should consult teachers, guidance counsellors and others who can discuss the consequences of taking this or that subject. The choice of many individual courses is up to parents and students, but teachers, principals and guidance counsellors have an obligation to offer advice on the combination of courses that will best prepare their students to meet individual career goals. For some examples, see the Career Areas chart on page 13.

How do students choose the courses which best suit them?

Advice from teachers, counsellors and the principal of the elementary school should be sought when courses are being selected. They are the ones who see students regularly and who know how difficult or easy some subjects are for students. They are the ones who can recommend subjects that would best suit individual students and their career ideas, and also ensure that the diploma requirements regarding required subjects and areas of study are met. A review of previous report cards is another good indicator. When trying to develop a program of studies that can be handled, the insight and direction of these professionals will be beneficial.

Recent legislation gives parents the right to see student record folders. These folders may provide further indications of students' abilities, interests and potential.

What is the Secondary School Graduation Diploma (SSGD)?

This is the diploma awarded to a student who has completed successfully courses worth a minimum of 27 credits. Most students earn up to seven or eight credits a year and obtain the required 27 credits toward their SSGD in four years.

How many different credits are required?

A minimum of 27 credits is required in order that the Secondary School Graduation Diploma be granted:

- 12 compulsory credits made up of at least three credits from each of the four areas of study;
- 15 other credits.

Within these 27 credits, seven credits in the subjects listed below are compulsory in the first two years of secondary school, and two additional credits in courses designated as English Studies are necessary before obtaining the SSGD.

Which subjects are compulsory?

A student entering secondary school in September 1977 must include certain required subjects within his or her program during the first two years of secondary school. These are:

English	2 credits
Mathematics	2 credits
Science	1 credit
Canadian history and Canadian geography	1 credit
OR	
Canadian history	2 credits

Two additional credits in English Studies must be obtained after the first two years of secondary school.

A student must obtain three credits in each of the four areas of study:

- Communications
- Social and Environmental Studies
- Pure and Applied Sciences
- Arts

Many schools recommend that the student selects, in each of the first two years of high school, at least one credit from each of the four areas of study.

In addition to these required credits, further credits, making a total of 27, are needed for graduation. Students may choose, especially in year 3 and year 4, to concentrate their credits according to their interests and long-range plans (for example, business, education, languages, science, technology, art).

What selection is offered?
Within the four areas of study there are many subjects from which to choose, and it is up to the principals to designate, for their schools, the area into which each subject will fit. Some subjects may meet the requirements of more than one area of study.

Limitations of space, staff and financing may make it impossible for an individual school to offer all the following subjects. The list given below is by no means all-inclusive; it is intended to give a sample of the courses available and to indicate how some of the subjects available in the schools might be placed in the four areas of study.

The 4 Areas of Study

Communications
- Data processing
- Drafting
- English
- Français
- French
- German
- Latin
- Shorthand
- Typewriting

Social and Environmental Studies
- Economics
- Family studies (home economics)
- Geography
- History
- Retail merchandising
- Urban studies
- World religions

Pure and Applied Sciences
- Accounting
- Auto mechanics
- Data processing
- Elements of technology (construction, electronics, machine shop)
- Horticulture
- Industrial arts
- Mathematics
- Sciences
- Space and man

Arts
- Art
- Dramatic arts
- Family studies (home economics)
- Floriculture
- Graphic arts
- Music
- Physical and health education
- Screen education

How important are the choices?
It must be stressed that the choices need to be thought about and talked about, and thought about some more. Now is not too soon to start. It is not essential, and may not even be desirable, for a student entering high school to be committed to a career and take only those courses related to that career. It is important to discuss and consider all possibilities, and then choose subjects which will provide an appropriate educational background without limiting the student. Each student should keep open as many career doors as possible.

What is the Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma (SSHGD)?
This diploma is awarded to a student who has earned a minimum of six year 5 (grade 13) credits following, in most cases, the completion of the Secondary School Graduation Diploma (27 credits). Normally the honour graduation diploma takes five years to complete, but it is possible for a student to complete the requirements in fewer than five years.

Which credits are required?
Students planning to take year 5 (grade 13) courses are well advised, in the early years of high school, to take as many credits as possible at advanced levels to ensure success in year 5 (grade 13).

Although a student can earn an honour diploma by completing any six year 5 (grade 13) credits, many college and university programs require specific credits and a good academic standing in addition to the diploma itself.

For up-to-date information, check with the Student Guidance Information Service (SGIS), post-secondary calendars and other publications in the school's guidance library. *Horizons,* published by the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, is the most widely circulated and consulted publication of this kind.

What selection is offered?
A wide variety of credit courses, now offered at the honour graduation level (grade 13), is designed to equip students for post-secondary studies and activities. Courses offered at this level have a maximum value of either one credit or two credits, and may be compiled in various combinations to equal the six required credits.

The choice of honour graduation subjects and their maximum credit value varies. The following subjects may not be offered by all secondary schools, but this list will give some indication of possible subjects.

Maximum value of 1 credit
- Accountancy practice
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Economic reasoning
- Geography
- History
- Home economics (Canadian family in perspective)
- Music
- Physics
- Secretarial practice
- Visual arts

Maximum value of 2 credits
- Anglais*
- English
- Français*
- French
- German
- Greek
- Italian
- Latin
- Russian
- Spanish

Maximum value of 4 credits
- Mathematics
  - Algebra 1 credit
  - Calculus 1 credit
  - Mathematics of investment 1 credit
  - Relations and functions 1 credit

Courses requiring Ministry of Education approval
- Classical studies
- Consumer studies
- Dramatic arts
- Environmental science
- Law
- Man in society
- Man, science and technology
- People and politics
- Physical education
- Screen education
- Space and man
- Urban studies
- World religions

*As taught to French-speaking pupils in schools or classes where French is the language of instruction.

If the elementary school recommends an occupational program, what are the opportunities available?
Opportunities are open both for jobs and for further training. Occupational programs often combine job-situation training in the school with periods of actual on-the-job work experience. They are designed to equip students with skills in demand in today's labour market.

Students completing successfully one or more years of a secondary school program of occupational education receive a Certificate of Training stating the number of years completed. Most of the courses in the occupational program have credit value and may be used to complete the requirements for the Secondary School Graduation Diploma.

After year 2 of an occupational program some students go on to apprenticeship training and earn while they learn the basics of a skilled trade. Others continue their work towards a Secondary School Graduation Diploma.

Vocational training offered in secondary schools includes a pre-vocational approach for those intending to seek employment immediately after graduation, integrated studies of various technologies intended to assist students in choosing a post-secondary program and vocational courses intended to satisfy general or introductory interest in this area.

For a large number of students in Ontario, vocational and occupational programs provide interest and incentive in preparing them for jobs or for further education.

The next section on *Alternatives and Variations* has a number of suggestions for students who go to work but are still interested in continuing their studies.

Are there any secondary school programs which include periods in the work world?

Work experience programs
Work experience is an integral part of an increasing number of secondary school courses. A student taking a course which includes a work experience component usually spends one or two weeks during the school year in business or industry, where activities reinforce specific aspects of the in-school course.

The time spent in work experience provides students with opportunities to observe real work situations in their chosen area of interest, and to apply theories and practical skills learned in school.

Cooperative education
Cooperative education combines education that is available in the community with education available in the school.

Cooperative education, although similar to work experience, differs in two fundamental ways. First, in cooperative education scheduled periods of time are usually spent in the out-of-school environment throughout the entire school year. Second, in cooperative education certain components of a learning experience are provided by the school, while other components are covered by the cooperating body.

All new learning is consolidated by the school at regular intervals throughout the year. Through cooperative courses, academic and business/technical programs are expanding as students become better acquainted with the world of work.

What special features does today's system of education reflect?
Today's system illustrates the Ministry of Education philosophy of partnership among parents, students and schools. Educational planning for the individual student is seen as the primary responsibility of the family; the provision of the necessary educational framework is the primary responsibility of the school system. Of course, the system is constantly evolving and facing new challenges, such as:

- The need to maintain a sense of unity similar to the old sense of school pride in the fragmented atmosphere of individual timetables, subjects taken at different levels and different classmates each period.
- The need to maintain standards of achievement, making them meaningful to parents and employers.
- The need to help New Canadian parents to understand the school system, and to ensure that the school system provides for their particular needs.
- The need to ensure that both male and female students are made aware of the full range of possibilities available in schools.
- The need to extend guidance and counselling services to parents, encouraging them to participate in the educational partnership.

Alternatives and Variations

What educational possibilities exist outside the regular secondary school programs?
You may be surprised to learn that there are at least 10 variations of the system just described. Some combine with regular programs while others are substitutes — all provide recognized credit courses. While the following information may not have immediate application for you it may prove helpful in a general way in planning for the years ahead.

Correspondence courses
These are provided free of charge by the Ministry of Education to eligible Ontario residents. Students in the senior years of secondary school may also enrol, with their principal's permission. These courses, which may be started at any time of the year, are ideal for persons able to work independently and desiring to learn at their own speed. For further information, write or telephone:

Correspondence Courses Branch
Ministry of Education
909 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4W 3G2
Telephone (416) 965-2657

Night school
The main purpose of evening course study is to provide adult students with opportunities for continuing education. Day students who wish to supplement or complement their daytime program may enrol in night school as well.

However, these programs don't suit all students. Here the onus to learn is on the student and consequently, there is less direct pressure to perform. It is assumed that the student is there as an adult because he or she wants to learn. In the resulting atmosphere, which is serious and mature, some teenagers thrive while others wilt.

In addition to credit courses, many night schools offer attractive non-credit courses for interest or enrichment. Many regular secondary school students pursue hobbies through such courses. However, a student with a full day-school program should be cautious about assuming additional studies.

Call your local school board or secondary school for further information.

Summer school
Summer school courses were originally set up to allow a student to repeat subjects which had been failed but were required for promotion to the next grade. Summer school programs have now been expanded to include general credit, interest and recreational courses. It is possible, via summer school credits, to complete the requirements for the Ontario secondary school diplomas (graduation or honour graduation) in less than the customary four or five years. For personal reasons, some above-average students may wish to do this. Ideally, summer study programs should be carefully discussed with school personnel.

Your local high school or school board will have further information.

Private schools
There are over 200 private schools across the province. Such schools are not supported by tax money in any way, but by student fees and financial endowments from private individuals and firms. Many offer programs leading to the Secondary School Graduation Diploma and the Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma. All have to request inspection by the Ministry of Education if they intend to grant diploma credits.

Some private schools are residential; others enrol day students only. Costs can be high, especially for students attending residential schools.

These schools, of course, tend to vary. Some emphasize strict discipline; others lean toward free expression. Sports, the creative arts or a religious emphasis are stressed to differing degrees, depending on the school. For a list of private schools contact:

Communications Branch
Ministry of Education
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1L2
Telephone (416) 965-6407

Alternative schools (free schools)

There has been a good deal of interest expressed by students, parents and the news media in alternatives to the regular school system.

Some concerned students, parents and teachers have initiated small private and public school alternatives with different styles and structures.

For information about proposing a publicly funded school, contact your trustee or Director of Education. The boards of education in Ontario which have alternative schools include Peel County, North York and Frontenac County. *Life Options Catalogue* provides general information about the alternative schools in Ontario.

This can be obtained from:

Communitas Exchange
252 Bloor Street West, Room 704
Toronto, Ontario

What opportunities are there for students who wish to return to secondary school to complete their diplomas?

Out and in

Remember when the "drop out" was considered a failure by the school system and by society? Things have changed and it is becoming more acceptable to leave for a period of time to work or travel, and then "drop back in." This is happening at both the secondary and the post-secondary levels, and has prevented many drop outs from becoming turned offs. A temporary break from school may make it possible to return as a more mature, more interested and more successful student.

Attendance regulations now permit parents to apply for early school leaving for children aged 14 or 15. Such students will be required to carry on a program as prescribed by the Early School Leaving Committee. For further information on this, consult your high school principal or guidance office.

Part-time work and part-time study

Because of the flexibility of today's secondary school system, some secondary school students can and are willing to stretch out their schooling while they maintain financial independence or contribute to their family's income. Of course, there will always be some students who can both attend a full-time program and work at a part-time job. Others may prefer to combine work with part-time day school, summer school, correspondence courses or night school.

Adult day school

Some school boards have established adult day schools for people over 18 who want to return to school. The atmosphere in such schools is similar to night school classes and appeals to many mature students for the same reasons.

Consult your school board or local high school for further information.

Credits for mature students

Adults returning to high school to complete their diplomas, following an absence from school of at least one year, can now be granted credits for courses taken outside the regular school program and for work experience.

For further information see the folder entitled *Credit for the School of Hard Knocks*. A copy may be obtained from:

Communications Branch
Ministry of Education
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1L2
Telephone (416) 965-6407

Planning a School Program

Choosing a high school and planning a program
Students will likely attend a neighbourhood secondary school much as their parents did. Most of these schools have programs broad enough to accommodate their needs. On special nights set aside for parents of grade 8 students, there will be an opportunity to have the secondary school programs explained.

If you live in an area which has specialized secondary schools (such as commercial, art, technical), or schools offering specialized programs (such as francophone programs or independent studies), further consideration should be given to individual needs and abilities.

Here are some suggestions that may help in planning a school program.

- Examine the elementary school record. From the marks, comments and school experiences obtained at the elementary level, a pattern should start to emerge.
- Think about interests and skills. Students know what they are good at, not good at, and what experiences are enjoyed. They know what they read, draw, talk about, work at, watch on television. In discussing these interests and inclinations with parents, an individual's potential should become apparent.
- Talk to the elementary school teacher, counsellor and principal. Their ideas, information and opinions on student potential can then be discussed among the parents, student and school personnel.
- Don't make hasty decisions. It takes time for students to decide the directions they wish to follow. Exposure to the experiences and the stimulation of secondary school, new courses, part-time jobs, volunteer jobs, after-school clubs and sports helps when it comes time to make firm decisions.

What about the problem of choosing subjects?
The choice of subjects should be determined only partly by a student's educational and vocational plans. Two other thoughts are worth remembering.

First, almost any life style requires a fundamental grasp of English, mathematics and the sciences. Second, most people spend many hours in recreational and leisure activities.

School is the ideal place to explore and develop interests whether or not they lead to full-time careers.

Careers Area Chart
The accompanying chart lists major subject areas which are required or recommended for various careers and post-secondary programs. Although this is not a comprehensive listing, it should provide assistance in planning a school program.

Career Areas Chart

Subjects that may be required or recommended for the careers and post-secondary programs listed

Subject	English	French	Geography
Careers or courses in	Architecture Business administration Commerce and finance Early childhood education Graphic arts Home economics Interior design Journalism Radio and television arts Secretarial science Theology Courses or careers where people use spoken or written words to communicate ideas.	Airline companies Archaeology Business administration Commerce and finance English Export/Import businesses Fashion Foods History Hotel and resort services Interpreting Journalism Law Public administration Shipping Translating Travel agencies	Agriculture Business administration Commerce and finance Economics Foreign trade Forestry History Meteorology Public administration Teaching Urban and regional planning

History	Latin	Mathematics	Science
Anthropology Archaeology Architecture Business administration Commerce and finance Diplomatic service Economics Geography Interior design Journalism Law Music Philosophy Politics Public administration Sociology Teaching Urban and regional planning	Archaeology English French Government History Law Medicine Political science Teaching Theology	Agriculture Architecture Astronomy Business administration Commerce and finance Computer science Dentistry Economics Engineering Food sciences Forestry Graphic arts Health education Interior design Law Medicine Meteorology Nursing Pharmacy Physical and health education Psychology Science Sociology Surveying Technology Veterinary science	Agriculture Architecture Astronomy Computer science Criminology Dentistry Engineering Fashion Food sciences Forestry Geography Graphic arts Home economics Interior design Medicine Meteorology Nursing Pharmacy Physical and health education Physical and occupational therapy Psychology Surveying Technology Veterinary science

Post-secondary Education

Locations of colleges, universities and other post-secondary institutions

Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology

Barrie
Georgian College of Applied Arts and Technology

Belleville
Loyalist College of Applied Arts and Technology

Hamilton
Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology

Kingston/Brockville/Cornwall
St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology

Kitchener
Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology

London
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology

Metropolitan Toronto
Centennial College of Applied Arts and Technology
George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology
Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology
Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology

North Bay
Canadore College of Applied Arts and Technology

Oakville
Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology

Oshawa
Durham College of Applied Arts and Technology

Ottawa/Pembroke
Algonquin College of Applied Arts and Technology

Peterborough/Lindsay
Sir Sandford Fleming College of Applied Arts and Technology

Sarnia
Lambton College of Applied Arts and Technology

Sault Ste. Marie
Sault College of Applied Arts and Technology

South Porcupine/Haileybury/Kirkland Lake
Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology

Sudbury
Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology

Thunder Bay
Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology

Welland
Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology

Windsor
St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology

Universities and Other Institutions

Guelph
University of Guelph

Hamilton
McMaster University

Kingston
Queen's University
Royal Military College of Canada

London
The University of Western Ontario

Metropolitan Toronto
Ontario College of Art
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
University of Toronto
York University

Ottawa
Carleton University
University of Ottawa

Peterborough
Trent University

St. Catharines
Brock University

Sudbury
Laurentian University

Thunder Bay
Lakehead University

Waterloo
University of Waterloo
Wilfrid Laurier University

Windsor
University of Windsor

What's new in the post-secondary area?

There have been a number of truly startling changes here—new institutions, growing enrolments and new courses and programs. Contemporary needs are becoming more diversified and post-secondary education is responding by providing a more diversified range of learning possibilities.

University education offers students the chance to investigate human thought in all fields of learning. The main goal of a university education is not a ready-made job; its function is to provide a place where students learn to use their abilities and to acquire self-discipline, judgment and the capacity to think independently and to carry on the tradition of learning.

The colleges of applied arts and technology are neither universities nor extensions of secondary schools. The education provided by the colleges is mainly education for employment, preparing young people to enter the world of work and assisting adults in preparing themselves for different or better jobs. Business and industry rely on the colleges as sources of well qualified personnel.

Apprenticeship programs in Ontario are geared for those who wish to make a career in the skilled trades. Apprenticeship is a systematic program of training on the job and in the classroom. Apprentices work on the job under the direction of qualified tradespeople; they also receive classroom instruction, usually at the colleges of applied arts and technology in the theoretical aspects of their trade.

What is happening at universities these days?

There are now 15 provincially supported universities in Ontario, as well as the Ontario College of Art and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. The Royal Military College of Canada is also located in the province. Several of these universities have been built within the past 10 or 15 years.

After a decade of spectacular expansion, university enrolments are still increasing. The number of full-time students enrolled in 1975-76 was almost 160,000, including those registered at Ryerson.

Ontario universities

University	*Location*	*Full-time enrolment 1975-76*
Brock	St. Catharines	2,599
Carleton	Ottawa	9,120
Guelph	Guelph	10,264
Lakehead	Thunder Bay	2,619
Laurentian (1)	Sudbury	2,919
McMaster	Hamilton	10,147
Ottawa	Ottawa	11,121
Queen's	Kingston	10,410
Toronto (2)	Toronto	32,538
Trent	Peterborough	2,218
Waterloo	Waterloo	14,122
Western Ontario	London	18,024
Wilfrid Laurier (3)	Waterloo	2,936
Windsor	Windsor	7,011
York (4)	Toronto	12,473
Ontario College of Art	Toronto	1,135
Ryerson	Toronto	8,329
Royal Military College	Kingston	635

(1) University of Sudbury is a federated college within Laurentian University. Other campuses are Algoma College, Sault Ste. Marie; Nipissing College, North Bay; and Collège de Hearst, Hearst.
(2) The University of Toronto has two suburban campuses: Scarborough College and Erindale College.
(3) Formerly Waterloo Lutheran University.
(4) Glendon College is a bilingual college of York University.

Most universities still demand a 60% average in six year 5 (grade 13) credits as a minimum entrance requirement. Several Ontario universities now admit a few outstanding year 4 (grade 12) graduates each year. Students interested in an honours degree or in a program leading to a profession will need better-than-average marks.

Students can't enter professional programs such as law, medicine, teaching and library science directly from high school. For these programs, related undergraduate study or an undergraduate degree is a basic requirement and there are usually many more applicants than there are places.

Universities offer a lot of flexibility, individual timetabling and freedom of choice. In today's universities there are some fascinating new courses, such as biophysics, communication arts, computer science, consumer studies, earth sciences, film arts, kinesiology, native studies and urban studies. Many students opt for a general first year which allows them to try different subject areas before deciding on a specific field of study.

Some of the costs of attending university have increased with inflation, however tuition fees have not risen at the same rate as other costs. Tuition fees range from about $610 to $700 in arts and sciences, $660 to $800 in engineering and $800 to $1,170 in medicine.

Residence with meals, or board and lodging now costs from $1,200 to $1,800 a year. Altogether it can cost from $2,500 to $3,000 or more for a year at university.

Many students apply to the province for financial assistance and at least two out of every five full-time students at Ontario's colleges and universities receive financial aid. See the section on Financing an Education for more details on costs and financial assistance.

For further information about Ontario universities, consult:
Horizons,
Spectrum,
individual university calendars or
some of the other publications
listed at the end of this booklet.

What about teachers' colleges?
There have been many changes in this area. Most of the former teachers' colleges have become university faculties or colleges of education. Only the Hamilton and Toronto campuses of the Ontario Teacher Education College (OTEC), Nipissing College and Laurentian University restrict their teacher training to the elementary level. The other eight university faculties of education across the province train both elementary and secondary school teachers. Students now need a university degree to enter either program.

Has Ryerson changed?
In addition to its diplomas and certificates, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute now offers some degree programs leading to the Bachelor of Applied Arts degree and the Bachelor of Technology degree.

For admission to most of Ryerson's diploma and certificate programs, students need year 4 (grade 12) graduation at the highest level of difficulty in the appropriate subjects; many of the degree programs require an honour graduation diploma from year 5 (grade 13).

Have there been changes in the Ontario College of Art?
Yes. The college has modernized its programs, attracted much public interest, and now has an enrolment of over 1,100. OCA awards its graduates a four-year diploma as a college associate. The OCA diploma is widely recognized in the world of design and commercial art. For admission, students need at least a secondary school graduation diploma from year 4 (grade 12) and an art portfolio.

What other avenues lead to university?
Some universities do consider accepting secondary school applicants before they have completed their SSHGD. There are also universities who accept secondary school graduates who complete year 5 (grade 13) in a semestered school making them ready for admission in January.

Admission to university after completing the year 4 diploma
Some universities do admit highly qualified year 4 (grade 12) graduates into a first year program. However, the number of year 4 (grade 12) graduates admitted is very limited and there is usually a special summer session which must be attended in order to prepare these students for first year university studies.

Admission to university in a preliminary year
A preliminary year at university is a year of studies which replaces year 5 (grade 13) at a secondary school. It is open only to highly qualified year 4 (grade 12) graduates who for certain reasons, do not wish to complete year 5 (grade 13) but would rather study in a university setting before starting the first year program.

Four universities now offer this preliminary year: Carleton, Ottawa, Windsor and Brescia College, an affiliate of The University of Western Ontario.

January admission to university
Some students who are completing year 5 (grade 13) in a semestered secondary school will be ready for admission to university in January. January admission is available in certain universities and in certain undergraduate programs of study. Some programs are simply not adaptable to January admission as the student is "out of phase" with the others in the program and cannot always take the required courses at the right time.

These, however, are not the normal routes which lead to university. Parents and students should consult principals and guidance counsellors for information and advice.

What do the community colleges offer?

The colleges of applied arts and technology (CAATs) present one of the most exciting changes on the Ontario educational scene. Since 1965 the province has developed 22 colleges with campuses in communities large and small. They offer over 2,000 programs in such areas as business, technology, applied arts and health sciences. The community colleges train people for jobs and have been very successful in finding employment for their graduates in industry, business and government.

This year the CAATs expect an enrolment of 60,000 full-time students in certificate and diploma programs, in addition to apprenticeship, manpower training and various short-term programs. Part-time enrolment in courses geared to the needs and interests of young people and adults in the community is now approaching 200,000.

The colleges have an essentially open door type of admission policy. Eligible applicants for admission to full-time college diploma programs include:

a) holders of a Secondary School Graduation Diploma obtained at the end of year 4 from any branch or program, or
b) holders of a Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma obtained upon completion of year 5, or
c) those who have attained the age of 19 years on or before the date of commencement of the program of instruction in which they plan to enrol.

For some programs personal interviews may be required. Upgrading courses are provided by the colleges for people 19 years and older who lack the minimum qualifications to enter programs of their choice. They are helped to achieve the required background studies as quickly as possible.

In 1973 diploma nursing education was transferred from Ontario's teaching hospitals and regional schools of nursing to community colleges and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Some 8,000 nurses in training now take their academic subjects in a college setting to supplement their clinical practice in hospitals. Applicants need at least year 4 (grade 12) graduation with two senior science credits. Graduates of the two-year college programs take the registration examinations of the College of Nurses of Ontario. Other health sciences programs provide training for nursing assistants, medical laboratory technicians, radiological technicians, dental hygienists, bio-medical equipment technicians, emergency casualty attendants, medical records technicians, mental retardation counsellors, pharmacy assistants and many others. These courses are usually run by community colleges in co-operation with hospitals and other agencies.

Colleges of applied arts and technology

College	*Main campus*	*Other campuses*	*Full-time post-secondary enrolment 1975-76*
Algonquin	Ottawa	Pembroke Perth	6,688
Cambrian	Sudbury		1,441
Canadore	North Bay		976
Centennial	Scarborough (Metro Toronto)		3,047
Conestoga	Kitchener	Cambridge Clinton Guelph Harriston Stratford	1,552
Confederation	Thunder Bay		1,300
Durham	Oshawa		1,050
Fanshawe	London	Simcoe Woodstock	4,800
George Brown	Toronto		3,000
Georgian	Barrie	Orillia Owen Sound Penetanguishene	1,511
Humber	Etobicoke (Metro Toronto)		5,528
Lambton	Sarnia		762
Loyalist	Belleville		1,100
Mohawk	Hamilton	Brantford Stoney Creek	4,318
Niagara	Welland	Niagara Falls St. Catharines	2,410
Northern	South Porcupine	Haileybury Kirkland Lake	856
St. Clair	Windsor	Chatham	2,989
St. Lawrence	Kingston	Brockville Cornwall	2,690
Sault	Sault Ste. Marie		1,000
Seneca	North York (Metro Toronto)	King City	4,650
Sheridan	Oakville	Brampton Burlington Milton Mississauga	3,920
Sir Sandford Fleming	Peterborough	Cobourg Lindsay	2,112

What is apprenticeship training?
In Ontario, industry and government work together to provide apprenticeship training for those who wish to make a career in the skilled trades. Apprenticeship programs combine training on the job with classroom learning. They are practical, job-oriented and financially rewarding. The apprentice gets paid while learning the basics of the trade. The employer provides training and the apprentice is expected to do the job as well as possible.

Apprenticeship training is available in more than 300 construction, motive power, service and industrial trades. These programs are open to students 16 years of age and over, and usually begin after year 2 or year 4 of secondary school (grade 10 or grade 12). A minimum of 14 credits is normally required. Most students wishing to become apprentices in such areas as auto mechanics, plumbing, electrical or machine trades should have 27 secondary school credits. Technical subjects such as machine shop, drafting, electronics, auto mechanics and construction which can prepare students for skilled trades are available in programs leading to the Secondary School Graduation Diploma.

During the apprenticeship training program, the apprentice is contracted to a qualified tradesperson. It is up to the apprentice to find the job and apprentice position. Jobs are scarce in many trades these days and, depending on the trade you wish to work in, it may be difficult to find an apprenticeship opening. Because of the shortage of places, students may have to be put on a waiting list.

Depending on the trade, the apprenticeship period varies from two to five years. The time of the apprenticeship can be reduced for secondary school technical credits achieved as well as for academic credits that are beyond the entry level (either 14 or 27 secondary school credits). During the training period, there are generally two periods of in-school sessions taken at the nearest college of applied arts and technology.

Upon successful completion of training and the trade examinations, an apprentice will receive a Certificate of Apprenticeship. This certificate indicates that the holder's skills meet Ontario standards. In certain trades, a high mark allows the holder to add an "Interprovincial Red Seal" to the certificate. The Red Seal indicates that the trade qualifications are acceptable right across Canada.

In some trades, a Certificate of Qualification must be obtained; in others certification is voluntary. Certificates of Qualification are granted without further examination to the holders of Certificates of Apprenticeship. The compulsory Certificates of Qualification must be renewed every two years; the voluntary certificate need not be renewed. The Interprovincial Red Seal may also be placed on a Certificate of Qualification.

For further information about apprenticeship training, check with your high school guidance office or write to:

Industrial Training Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B5

Are there many specialized programs offered in other kinds of post-secondary institutions across the province?
In addition to the Ontario Agricultural College at the University of Guelph, Ontario has four colleges of agricultural technology, some of which may be new to you. They offer such courses as agri-business, animal health technology, home economics, and agricultural laboratory technology.

- *Centralia* (established in 1967), located on the grounds of the former air force base north of London, has a two year program for students in central and mid-western Ontario.
- *Kemptville* (established in 1917) is the oldest agricultural college and for years was the only school of its kind in Ontario. Situated south of Ottawa, it serves eastern Ontario and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys.
- *New Liskeard* (established in 1967) was set up to serve the unique agricultural needs of northern Ontario. It is situated about 100 miles north of North Bay and is on the edge of the Clay Belt.
- *Ridgetown* (established in 1951), located near Chatham, serves the area of southwestern Ontario and the Lake Erie shore. This college offers a new agricultural secretary course for farm record-keeping.

The Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture at Niagara Falls has been training apprentice gardeners and horticulturalists since 1936. Students acquire practical knowledge, skill and training in general horticulture including botany, arboriculture, floriculture and landscape art.

The Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto) offers a four-year program which leads to graduation as a Doctor of Chiropractic. For admission, students must have completed year 5 (grade 13) and, in addition, need one year of university standing with courses in biology, chemistry and psychology.

The Toronto Institute of Medical Technology (Toronto) offers two-year programs in medical laboratory technology and in radiological technology. For entrance to the medical laboratory technology program, students need year 5 (grade 13) graduation with appropriate science options. For the radiological technology program, students need year 4 (grade 12) graduation with appropriate science options.

Are there any other training programs?
Yes, quite a few. For instance, many professional associations within the business community offer special programs to upgrade the skills of their members. Here are some of the organizations offering such courses:

- Association of Ontario Land Surveyors
- Canadian Institute of Traffic and Transportation
- Certified General Accountants' Association of Ontario
- Institute of Canadian Bankers
- Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario
- Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
- Life Underwriters' Association of Canada
- Real Estate Institute of Canada
- Society of Industrial Accountants of Ontario

A specialized form of training is provided by the Ministry of Transport Air Services School in Ottawa. It prepares trainees for such aviation careers as air traffic controller, meteorologist and radio operator. Flight attendants, including stewards and stewardesses, are normally trained by the major airlines.

The Canadian Government is actively involved in personnel training in many areas. Opportunities range from the Armed Forces programs of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Coast Guard Officers' Cadet Training of the Ministry of Transport to adult retraining programs offered by Canada Manpower at Ontario's community colleges. More information about careers in the Armed Forces or the Canadian Coast Guard can be obtained from the nearest recruiting office of the Canadian Armed Forces.

For information on manpower retraining contact the Canada Manpower office in your area or write to:

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

What about private vocational schools?
A large number of private vocational or trade schools offer a variety of skill training courses, both in residence and by correspondence. These schools, supported by students' fees, must be registered under The Private Vocational Schools Act, 1974.

For a list of such registered schools, contact:

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

Is that all?
Not quite. Correspondence courses and evening programs leading to diplomas and degrees, upgrading programs for adults at community colleges, staff training by government, business and industry, specific skills taught by private schools — all these programs now offer at least as much flexibility as has been achieved at the secondary school level.

As more adults return to the work force or undertake further training, and as more people seek personal fulfillment through further education and career opportunities, we can expect greater development in these programs in the future.

Financing an Education

Is there financial assistance to help students complete high school?
Some school boards provide modest assistance to high school students whose families are in financial need.

The province also provides help in the form of $100 Ontario Secondary School Bursaries to needy students in their final year of high school. Such bursaries are awarded on the recommendation of the principal or guidance head.

Many companies, service clubs, veterans' groups and other organizations offer awards or bursaries for students. A large number of average students are helped in this way. You can find out about such awards from high school guidance counsellors.

How do students meet the costs of post-secondary education?
Financing an education after high school can pose a real problem to many students. Some get help from parents; some work part-time; some get loans and grants. Most students use summer job savings to help pay their way or to supplement other assistance. High school students planning to attend college or university are well advised to start saving a few years ahead of time.

For students going on to post-secondary education possible sources of financial assistance include:

- *Scholarships:* Outstanding students are eligible for scholarships which are based primarily on academic achievement. Financial need is not normally a factor. The student awards office of the post-secondary institution can provide information on the scholarships which are offered.
- *Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP):* OSAP is intended to help students who need money to further their education. Academic excellence is not a qualification. About two out of five post-secondary students in Ontario are receiving financial assistance through the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. An evaluation of family financial circumstances is necessary in order to decide who should get help and how much. Many eligible students receive both a loan and a grant, depending upon family income and their educational costs. Loans under OSAP are guaranteed by the federal government and are provided interest-free while the student is attending college or university. Repayment, with interest, does not begin until six months after the student graduates or drops out. Responsibility for repayment of the loan portion is solely that of the student. Parents are not liable. OSAP grants, normally awarded after a $1,000 loan, are provided out of provincial funds.
- *Provincial loans and bursaries for part-time studies:* Two provincial programs are intended for students wanting to study at the post-secondary level on a part-time basis.
- *Second-language fellowships and bursaries:* Programs are funded by the federal government and administered by the province. They are intended to encourage anglophones to learn French and francophones to study English.

For further information about OSAP and other means of financial assistance, consult the brochure, *Ontario Student Assistance Program, Horizons* or some of the other publications listed at the end of this booklet.

Can students combine work and school?
More students are now alternating periods of work with periods of school. Many post-secondary students get summer jobs. Some work part-time during the academic year. Some alternate work and study periods in co-operative programs offered by a few colleges and universities. The University of Waterloo, Fanshawe College in London and Mohawk College in Hamilton are examples.

Arrangements do exist which help the student who wishes to alternate work and study. For instance, the University of Guelph has a trimester system with entry points in September, January and April. Carleton University, the University of Waterloo and York University also admit students in January. Usually the maturity and experience gained through alternating study and work periods proves beneficial.

Selected Reference Publications

Some of these publications will be available in secondary school guidance offices, public libraries and at college and university admissions offices and libraries. Specific sources are listed below.

Careers

- *Career Selector* — *Free*
  Data on over 100 careers, nature of work, training, qualifications, remuneration, etc.

  Women's Bureau
  Ministry of Labour
  400 University Avenue
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 1T7

- *Careers Updated* — *$1.50*
  Career information on 17 categories including business and public service.

  Ontario Education Research Council
  1260 Bay Street, 6th Floor
  Toronto, Ontario M5R 2B1

- *Occupational Information Monographs* — *58¢*
  Request free check list of leaflets on some 150 careers. Further information in individual monograph form available at 58¢ per copy.

  Guidance Centre
  Faculty of Education
  University of Toronto
  1000 Yonge Street
  Toronto, Ontario M4W 2K8

- *Student Guidance Information Service (SGIS)*
  Career information is available in some secondary schools for reference purposes. See the guidance office.

- *University and Community College Career Outlook* — *Free*
  Basic information on college and university programs and their related careers.

  Manpower Information and Analysis Branch
  Program Development Service
  Department of Manpower and Immigration
  Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Educational

Students and parents are strongly advised to request calendars from individual colleges and universities to determine specific entrance requirements. The following offer information of a more general nature.

- *Accredited Institutions of Higher Education* — *$8.50*
  Annual listing of accredited colleges and universities in the United States.

  American Council on Education
  One Dupont Circle
  Washington, D.C. 20035

- *Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology Programs (CAAT Chart)* — *Free*
  Comprehensive listing of programs at Ontario community colleges in chart form.

  Information Resources Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

- *Directory of Registered Private Vocational Schools* — *Free*
  Partial list of courses offered by registered private vocational or trade schools in Ontario.

  Information Resources Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

- *Higher Education in the United Kingdom* — *$5.50*
  A handbook for students from overseas and their advisors.

  Longman Canada Limited
  55 Barber Green Road
  Don Mills, Ontario M3C 2A1

- *Horizons* — *Free*
  Guide to post-secondary education in Ontario: admission requirements, fees, courses offered, etc.

  Information Resources Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

- *Native Studies in Colleges and Universities* — *Free*
  A guide to courses in native studies offered in Ontario beyond the secondary school level.

  Information Resources Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

- *Nursing* — *Free*
  A booklet outlining admission requirements and selection procedures for students who wish to enter nursing education programs in Ontario.

  Information Resources Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

- *Spectrum* — *$2.50*
  Basic information on colleges, universities and other education in Ontario.

  Guidance Centre
  Faculty of Education
  University of Toronto
  1000 Yonge Street
  Toronto, Ontario M4W 2K8

- *Student Guidance Information Service (SGIS)*
  Educational information is available as computer print-outs for reference in some secondary schools. See the guidance office.

- *Tour d'horizon* — *Gratuit*
  Guide de l'éducation postsecondaire en Ontario à l'intention des Franco-ontariens. Conditions d'admission, droits de scolarité, cours dispensés, etc.

  Direction de l'information
  Ministère des Collèges et Universités
  Édifice Mowat, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9

- *Training for the Skilled Trades and Folders on Skilled Trades* — *Free*
  Apprenticeship information and information on specific trades.

  Industrial Training Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B5

- *Universities and Colleges of Canada* — *$7.00*
  Contains basic information on 70 universities and their affiliated colleges. Includes a listing of research institutes; a listing of community colleges; a comprehensive table of university programs. Send payment with order to

  Publications Distribution Unit
  Statistics Canada
  Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Z5

Financial Aid

- *Bursaries for Secondary School Students* — *Free*
  Bilingual brochure outlining assistance to needy secondary school students for final year studies.

  Information Systems and Records Branch
  Ministry of Education
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 1L2

- *Canada Student Loans Plan* — *Free*
  Bilingual brochure outlining federally guaranteed loans for post-secondary students.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B4

- *Ontario Special Bursary Program* — *Free*
  Bilingual brochure outlining provincial assistance for part-time students who are receiving social assistance, are unemployed or have a low family income.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B4

- *Ontario Student Assistance Program* — *Free*
  Booklet outlining Ontario financial assistance to post-secondary students (OSAP). Available in English or French.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M5A 2B4

- *Ontario Student Loans Plan* *Free*
  Booklet outlining provincially guaranteed loans for post-secondary students who do not qualify for assistance from OSAP or the Canada Student Loans Plan. Available in English or French.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B4

- *Second Language Bursary and Fellowship Programs* *Free*
  Brochures and applications for a variety of assistance programs to encourage minority language teaching and study.

  Student Awards Branch
  Ministry of Colleges and Universities
  Mowat Block, Queen's Park
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B4

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